Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. III.] FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1803. [No. 890.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Kerseys,
Coatings,
Halfthicks,
Fearnaught,
Blankets,
Planes,
Negro Cottons,
Worsted and other Stockings,
Irish Linens,
Calicoes,
Threads,
Chintzes,
Bedticks,
Oznaburgs,
Sewing Silks,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Cottons, &c
&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

October 17.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate } in boxes,
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Oznaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

October 17.

Cottom & Stewart,

Have received a considerable addition to their former stock of

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

ALSO,

500 pieces of PAPER HANGINGS of the most modern patterns—now opening and for sale at their Book Store, Royal Street, Alexandria; where country merchants and others may be supplied with every article in their line on the most moderate terms.

August 19. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by

Robert and John Gray,

At their Book Store, King Street, Alexandria,

HISTORY

OF THE

British Expedition to Egypt.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,

A sketch of the present state of that country and its means of defence. Illustrated with maps, and a portrait of SIR RALPH ABERCROMBIE.

BY ROBERT T. WILSON,

Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, in his Britannic Majesty's service, and Knight of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa.

September 21. d

☞ *A Gardner Wanted.*

I wish to employ a man who is qualified to undertake the management and cultivation of a large Garden and seventy acres of land, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria.

James Craik.

For Boston,

The Sch'r ELIZABETH,

Mirick Nickerson, Master:

For Freight or Passage apply to the subscriber, at his dwelling house on Prince, between Fairfax and Royal streets.

Oct. 17. J. G. LADD. d

Sale, Freight or Charter,

The Ship HERO,

burthen 200 tons or thereabouts, said ship will carry 300 hhds. or 2000 bls.

Has on board for sale,

20 pipes HOLLAND GIN.

For terms apply to the Master on board.

Thomas Cole.

Oct. 17. d

For New-York,

The fast sailing

Schooner Friendship,

JOHNQUANDRILL, master.

For Freight or Passage,

apply to the master on board, lying at Merchant's wharf, or to

Philip Care, Union Street.

Who has for sale,

100 casks single and FF Powder,
50 kegs first quality Ground Ginger,
100 bls. do. Shad,
40 bls. do. Herrings,
3000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, and

Best superfine Flour for family use.

Oct. 18. d

The Ship United States,

Captain FINLEY,

A regular Trader for Liverpool,

will begin to discharge on Monday the 31 inst. and will be ready to receive Freight by the 15th. She has good accommodations for passengers. Apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Who have imported by the above ship, the ship Ann, and by the Atlanta, via Baltimore, an assortment of

Fall Goods.

Also, Queens Ware and Liverpool China in crates and casks; a few bales of Canvas, Coperas in casks, and a few hundred bushels of Coals.

Oct. 1. d

For Falmouth and a Market.

The new Ship ANN,

Capt. Bradford,

A few hhds. of Tobacco will be taken on FREIGHT, to the address of *T. Middleton & Co. London,* if immediate application is made to the subscribers, who will make the usual advances on it.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Who have received, by late arrivals from Liverpool and London, a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

which will be opened and for sale in a few days.

Sept. 30. d

For Freight or Charter,

(To any port in the West Indies or the U. States)

THE SCH'R

DISPATCH,

JOSHUA PREBELE, *Master,*

burthen 750 barrels. She is a fine staunch vessel, completely found and ready to receive a cargo immediately.

Apply to the master on board at Gilpin's Wharf, or to JOSEPH RIDDLE, & Co.

Sept. 7. d

For Freight or Charter,

The Schooner RESOLUTION,

Job Simmons, Master;

a complete, staunch vessel, burthen 950 barrels, ready to receive a cargo. Apply to

John G. Ladd,

at his dwelling house on Prince, between Fairfax and Royal streets.

Sept. 22. d

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship CATO,

ELEAZER FREEMAN

Master;

burthen 450 hhds. Tobacco, a strong, staunch vessel. Apply to

Lawrason and Smoot,
Robert Young,
William Yeaton.

Oct. 6. d

For FREIGHT, (Coastways)

The Schooner

SEA FLOWER,

ELVY DOUGHTY,

Master;

burthen 500 barrels, now lying at the upper side of Prince street wharf.—

Apply to the master on board, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

Who has for sale,

Coffee in bags entitled to a drawback.

Oct. 20. d

For Freight or Charter,

To EUROPE or the W. INDIES,

The Ship Maria,

SAMUEL JOHNSON, Master,

Burthen 1600 bls.

Now in complete order for a voyage. For terms apply to said master on board, lying in the stream or to

J. G. LADD,

at his dwelling house on Prince between Fairfax and Royal streets.

For sale on board said ship,

250 casks R. I. Lime,
100 bushels Potatoes,
Few bales India Cottons.

Oct. 10. d

For Sale,

THE SLOOP

Diana, a good tight vessel,

carries 3000 bushels, or 600 barrels flour.

ALSO,

The Schooner Leboo,

burthen Five Hundred barrels. Both vessels are lying at our wharf, and will be sold on low terms.

We have received by the sloop Diana,

60 hhds. Guadaloupe clayed Sugars, of good quality,

And have on hand,

Jamaica Spirits,
Windward Rum,
Muscovado Sugars, first and second qualities,
Pork, Wiskey, &c. &c. all which will be sold at reasonable prices.

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.

Sept. 8. d

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP

Fair American,

Capt. STOVER,

about two years old, burthen 217 tons. Apply to

Janney & Paton.

Who have received and for sale on board said vessel,

160 tons Plaister of Paris.

JUST ARRIVED,

From St. Petersburg, (Russia,)

The Ship Hunter, Capt. M'Knight:

Has on board, and will be landed and exposed for sale in a few days,

The following Cargo:

Bar Iron, (old Sable) assorted,
First quality clean Hemp,
Do. Sail Duck,
Do. Ravens do.
White and Brown Sheetings,
Broad and narrow Diapers,
Drillings, &c. &c.

Apply to

R. T. Hooe and Co.
J. and T. Vowell,
Lawrason and Smoot.

N. B.—*The Ship Hunter*

is intended as a constant trader to Russia, and may be looked for early next fall, with a more general assortment of Russia Goods.

Lawrason and Smoot.

Oct. 6. d

For Sale,

A healthy, stout, young Negro Woman—Enquire of the Printer.

August 1. d

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and Atalanta, via Baltimore, from London,

FALL GOODS,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Sept. 30. d

FOR SALE,

A handsome PIANO FORTE, warranted.—Apply to BELL and WRAY.

Sept. 27. d

FOR SALE,

Bills of Exchange on London.

Wm. HODGSON.

Late Publications,

For Sale by Robert & John Gray,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

KING STREET.

TRAVELS in Upper and Lower Egypt, during the campaign of General Bonaparte in that country: by Vivant Denon, 2 vol. 8vo. price 450 cents, in boards.

History of the British Expedition to Egypt: by Robert T. Wilson, one vol. 8vo. price 250 cents, bound.

Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici: 3 vol. 8vo. price 675 cents in boadrs, or 10 dols. bound in calf and gilt.

Parent's Friend, or extracts from the principal works on Education, from the time of Montaigue to the present day: 2 vol. 8vo. price 400 cents, bound.

Public Characters, or Cotemporary Biography: containing Memoirs of thirty six of the most conspicuous characters of the present age, price 250 cents, bound.

Domestic Encyclopedia: now publishing by subscription, to be comprised in 5 vol. 8vo. price to subscribers 250 cents, per vol. in boards.

Friend of Women: translated from the French of Bourdier de Villemert, by A. Morrice, price 100 cents.

Washington's Letters on Agriculture, 8vo. 100 cents in boards.

John Bull, or an Englishman's Fire Side: a new and celebrated Comedy, in five acts, by Geo. Colman the Younger, price 25 cents.

R. and J. GRAY

Keep constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of writing paper and blank account books.

Country Merchants

may be supplied with the following articles, by the gross or dozen, on as good terms as they can be purchased in Baltimore or Philadelphia:

Almanacs for the year 1804, school bibles and testaments, Episcopal prayer books, Watt's psalms and hymns, Rippon's, Wesley's and Newton's hymns, New Hymns and Spiritual Songs, Jones's and Entick's pocket dictionaries, Universal, Webster's Dilworth's, Columbian and Pearce's spelling books, N. England and Columbian primers, Scott's lessons, Enfield's speaker, Monitor, Murray's English reader, Sequel to do. Introduction to Reading, Esop's fables, Ashe's grammar, and a great variety of cheap and toy books, Walkden's best British inkpowder for records, inkholders of various descriptions, red morocco pocket books, sealing wax, wafers, playing cards, bonnet boards, &c. &c.

Also on Hand,

250 reams good wrapping paper, a few kegs printing ink of an excellent quality, a complete assortment of German flutes from 2 to 12 dolls. each, violins, violin strings, bows and bridges, instructions for the fife, flute, violin, &c.

Nota Bene—All new American Publications of merit are regularly received by *Rob. and John Gray,* and may be had at their book store in King street at the same prices at which they sell were they are published.

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

JUNE TERM, 1803.

John Potts, Complainant,

AGAINST

Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanon, Jas. Hobkirk and Robt. Buchanon Dunlop, merchants and partners under the firm of Findley, Bannatyne & Co. and Wm. Wilson, Defendants, } In Chancery.

The defendants, Robert Finley, Jno. Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanon, Jas. Hobkirk and Rob. Buchanon Dunlop, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk, and Robert Buchanon Dunlop are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, *it is ordered,* that the said defendants, Robert Finley, John Banntayne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk, and Robert Buchanon Dunlap do appear here on the first day of November court next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court; and that the other defendant Wm. Wilson, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Robert Finley, John Banntayne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk and Robert Buchanon Dunlop until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test, G. DENDALE, Clerk

$ 20. dam

JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King Street, within one door of Washington Street, has just received a quantity of well assorted

PATENT SHOT,

which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally every other article in the grocery line, he offers for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15. d

WILLIAM HOGDSON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

A consignment of well bought superfine and second *Broad Cloths & Kersimeres,*

by the piece or package, at an advance to nett first cost and charges only.

He has also for sale, imported by the ship Ann, Bradford, from Liverpool,

Twenty cases English FELT HATS,

assorted prices.

Likewise—Negro Cottons, Halfthicks, Kerseys, Coatings, Baizes, and a bale of worsted Pantaloons.

A quantity of Liverpool and Cadiz coarse SALT.

A few hogsheads Molasses—Nova Scotia GRINDSTONES.

For Rent—The Dwelling House and Warehouse on Prince street, the latter occupied by himself, and well calculated for the dry goods' business: the former suitable for a genteel family.

The terms will be moderate and immediate possession given. d

Land for Sale.

I wish to sell from a thousand to twelve hundred acres of good Farming Land, in the county of Fairfax, on the waters of Pope's Head and Jonny more runs.

This land will either be sold together or in separate parcels, as may be agreed on. It is well situated for the disposal of produce, being within twenty miles of Alexandria, and thirteen of the Occoquan Mills.

Any person, wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber near Dumfries.

John Gibson.

Sept. 13. d6 v

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next General Assembly of Virgina, for a law to establish a town at the Occoquan Mills, in the county of Prince William, under certain regulations.

Ellicot, Campbell & Wheeler.

Occoquan Mills, Oct. 5, 1803. d

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the ship Ann, at Alexandria, JABEZ PALMER, a seaman belonging to said ship: he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion; long, dark hair, dark eyes, and is a good featured man. He was seen in town about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and when seen had on a blue short jacket, dirty linen trowsers, and black round hat. Whoever will apprehend him, and bring him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

CHAS. BRADFORD.

Oct. 17. c7t

Notice.

THE Office of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria is removed to the house of Jas. B. Nickolls.

By order of the Board,

J. B. NICKOLLS, *Sec'ry.*

N. B. The hours of meeting of the Board are the same as usual, and the time of acceptance is extended to four o'clock.

Insurance Office, Sept. 15. d

WILLIAM LADD

Has imported in the latest ships from England and Ireland, an assortment of

Irish Linens and Woollen Goods,

suitable to the season.

Oct. 17.

Stoughton's Bitters.

☞ During the present sickly season, the use of STOUGHTON'S BITTERS, *(imported from London)* will be found of great service, as preventive to disease, especially where there is an infectious atmosphere and a predisposition in the habit to contagion. It eminently braces the constitution, and renovates the whole system. It may be used instead of spirits in water, tea, or other drink. It restores lost appetite, expels worms in children, and, if regularly used during the fall season, will prevent the ague and fever. In short, it only needs to be tried, to convince every one of its great efficacy.

These Bitters may be had, with copious directions, (prepared at the original warehouse in London) in quart bottles at one fourth of the former charge for the same in vials, at S. Snowden's Printing Office, Alexandria, where a bottle is constantly kept open for trial. ☞ Also, at A. BUCK's, Fredericksburg.

Oct. 3. eo

COAL.

FOR SALE, a Cargo of Richmond Coal, lying at Conway's wharf. Apply to

John Gadsby.

Oct. 17 d3t

☞ *Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.*

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THE DYING DEIST.

A FRAGMENT.

——— Oh! that my life might be spared only long enough to enable me thoroughly to renounce them ———

Such were the words of a dying deist, whom a friend had taken me to visit in order to strengthen this resolution, he feared too late, adopted to shake off that abominable doctrine which at length entirely failing; its votaries, in the last dread hour of life, exhibit the shocking horrors of a mind fraught with conviction of the danger they have run in mocking the hopes of redemption.

It appeared that the sad penitent had imbibed the mental poison drawn from Hume.

——— Too true, too fatally the fact, exclaimed the sick man—too constantly urged the exemplary behaviour of Hume in private life, as a strong argument in favour of his doctrines, forgetting that his literary life was uniformly employed in diffusing his pernicious tenets, and that his utmost endeavours were constantly exerted in extending the baleful influence of his philosophical principles. Happy for me had I been always actuated by the considerations which now fill my bosom. My favorite author led me to *converse* upon the subject—and this soon brought me amongst a hord of wretchedly misled men, who not only confirmed the doctrine of Hume, but recommended various parts of Voltaire's writings, and others of a similar tendency.

——— This was about the time, continued the penitent, of the publications of Thomas Paine. Strange to think he employed his time in a French prison, with the guillotine, as it were, suspended over his neck, in writing on Deism, wherein he has far exceeded the authors I have named, in wickedness. The accursed books of this man too, fell in my way; and, for a while, I gave a fatal credit to his doctrine. Too late, I fear, I see my error—but, of the little life which may be yet assigned to me, let me repent. The unhappy man then repeated those celebrated lines from the works of Dr. Johnson.

What better can we do than prostrate fall
Before him reverent; and there confess
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg, with tears
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeigned, and humiliation meek?

From the New-York Morning Chronicle.

ARMIES OF EUROPE.

(IN CONTINUATION.)

THE PIEDMONTESE ARMY.

The military spirit of the princes and inhabitants of Piedmont assigned it a degree of rank among other military powers, and by the policy of its sovereigns and the energy of the nation, it was maintained in a state of independence. When allied to the Austrians or the French, the dukes of Savoy and kings of Sardinia have made the balance incline to the party which they embraced.

The Piedmontese soldiery had acquired a consideration, far superior to its force, inferior as it was in number. Previous to the war, the army had neither order nor uniformity; the late king altered the constitution of it, and spoiled rather than ameliorated it.

A soldier of this nation is less inclined to reason, yet not so thoughtless as the French soldier; he has neither the solidity nor the heaviness of the Austrian. He is the proportionate medium between the two nations, he draws nearer however to the French.

A peace of forty five years had rusted the courage of the Piedmontese and destroyed their truly military ideas. The king had no longer any generals in his service: his troops testified great ardour, but the ignorance and bad conduct of his commanders in Savoy, and at Nice, had extinguished their enthusiasm: it appeared once again under better leaders, and the French discovered, that, although the Piedmontese had before run away, it was not their fault.

With not more than 35,000 men, the king of Sardinia, notwithstanding the vices of his military system, kept the French back on the frontiers, till the fifth campaign. It was Bonaparte's good fortune in Piedmont, at Rome, and at Naples, to have generals the most fatally inactive, if we may so express ourselves opposed to him. The timid councils of the Sardinian ministry, and the indolence of the troops, owing to their commanders, facilitated the occupation of Piedmont by the French army, by delivering up their strong places.

The Piedmontese during the late war stood some engagements with the French, which, though less known, are not less honorable than those which have been celebrated in other parts of Europe. The Piedmontese corps, that was at Toulon, distinguished itself in the most brilliant manner during five campaigns, whatever ground the French gained, was purchased by prodigious losses. The army had got rid of its bad officers, and was become excellent when the peace dissolved it.

The school of artillery in Piedmont was equal to the best in Europe, and the arsenal of Turin was, perhaps, the most perfect and complete. The commander Antoni, well known by his writings, joined a love of practice, exactness, and patience to that knowledge and superior ability which are necessary for inventing, and bringing discoveries to perfection. To him the Piedmontese artillery was indebted for its instruction and excellence.

The cavalry was too heavy and the size of the men disproportionate. The dragoons resembled cuirassiers, but the horses were not sufficiently large. They were besides badly caparisoned, and the men indifferently disciplined. At Bonaparte's entrance into Italy, some of the cavalry beat that of the French, and killed their general, Stengal.

Among the Piedmontese are a species of light troops, known centuries ago, by the name of Vandois or Barbets, they are mountaineers formed into companies.—Amongst these barbets, the mountaineers of the counties Nice and Tende, have distinguished themselves by their heroic fidelity, courage, and wonderful success. It is impossible to form an idea of the boldness of their enterprizes, and by the prodigious injury they did the French they alone have been able to overpower the valour of a formidable army.

Since the peace of 1796, the Piedmontese have served successively with the French and Austrians and always with a degree of courage that procured them the esteem and jealousy of their allies. The Austrians must always regret that they were not willing to employ them for the defence of Italy in Piedmont. The peasantry had to the number of 40,000, taken up arms, before the Austrians entered Piedmont: their enterprizes, and the formidable light in which they appeared to general Moreau, were one of the principal causes of his retreat.

The Piedmontese are by nature warlike, fond of dangers, pliant, obedient, patient, inured to fatigue, intelligent, and susceptible of courage, and of implicit submission. All qualities which make the best soldiers.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

Great Britain and Ireland.

After perusing an immense number of English prints, attached to different parties and opinions, with which we are now and shall hereafter be constantly supplied, through several channels in England, Ireland and Scotland, we find it very difficult to make up our minds on the subject of European politics. European intelligence seldom reaches America entire, sometimes the head, sometimes the head and body arrives, but it seldom brings the tail along with it.

"*The adventure of the bear and fiddle,*
"*Is sung, but breaks off in the middle.*"

It is not many days since in a speculation upon the subject, we hazarded a prediction, that the discontents of Bonaparte's *subject* generals, *autrefoir* his superior officers, would give a lusty shake to his throne, and make him start. The intelligence of General Moreau and his army having risen against his authority, though not confirmed, gains great credit among the best informed men in England. Should this be true, it will be fortunate for England; for confident as every one must be, of the impracticability of *successfully* invading England, if all her members were sound, we are far from being confident of its not being practicable as things really are.

The truth is, notwithstanding the very consolatory accounts with which *letters from Ireland,* and *expresses from Dublin castle* and *relations of gentlemen of respectability just arrived from the city of Dublin,* and *the paragraphic narcotics and sugar comfits of delusive security,* with which the people of England are treated in general by their public prints, nothing is more certain than that Ireland is from north to south, one mine of revolutionary combustible. We have many reasons for believing this. One is, that we have seen some judicious writings and letters on the subject—another our own private opinion, or rather internal conviction, arising by fair deduction from obvious well known facts—what those are we will detail hereafter—at present we have not time to do it with that deliberation it deserves. Speaking fairly, we think Ireland in so dangerous a way that we should hope on that account, if for no other, the intelligence of Moreau's rising may be true. He may perhaps follow the steps of Bonaparte against England—but though his warfare is as formidable as that of Bonaparte, his morals and disposition are of a different kind—Moreau is said not to be a bad man. At all events it will afford delay—and delay would be as useful to England now, as ever it was to Rome, in the time of Hannibal.

A motion was made in the House of Commons for an enquiry into the state of Ireland. Ministers opposed it, and it fell of course. Mr. Windham spoke in favor of it, and censured the conduct of the British government to Ireland. It seems to be pretty generally admitted now, even in England, that Ireland has been infamously treated. It will be remembered, that Messrs. Pitt, Windham, and their administration, went out of office on account of the King's interior cabinet, that is to say, his Majesty himself, the Queen, or rather the Queen and his Majesty, and their leechers the Jenkinsons, resolving to break the royal promise, by the giving of which the union was affected, and by breaking of which all that administration were grossly injured and insulted. It now turns out that the strength which government had in the late rebellion and hoped it had still to oppose to the mal contents, is torpid and benumbed with a palsy. By them the union was held as an act of injurious deception. Thus, one part of Ireland is incurably hostile; the other almost neutral. One calls out for revenge of wrongs; another calls out for performance of the promise and plighted faith of the King; and another says, "by the union you have crushed our consequence and influence." Pitt, Lord Cornwallis, and Lord Moira, are loudly called for by the sounder part of the people; but the government begs leave to tell them, that Mr. Addington, and Lord Hawkesbury, are not to be insulted by the intrusion of such a personage at Pitt; and that his *Royal Highness,* his *Royal Sagacity,* his *Royal Wisdom,* and his *Royal Valour,* the commander in chief, (for his Royal Highness's wisdom, sagacity, and valour are all equally conspicuous) has been of opinion that General Tarleton, who is fitted to preside only at a boxing booth, or to hold the bottle for Belcher, is superior to Lord Moira, and that General Fox, who from a lethargic constitution falls asleep while shaving, and requires flappers like the Laputan Philosophers in Gulliver's Travels to keep him awake, and who moreover is so signally and ignominiously severe that he has been hooted and stoned out of towns in England for violence and cruelty to his men; that he is a superior person for conciliating the Irish to Lord Cornwallis, whose mercy and justice gained him the affections of the people; even the disaffected; and whose vigilance, wisdom and activity before baffled the projects of the French and their allies in Ireland.

For the sake of mankind and the civilized world, may God avert the omen; but these councils and proceedings in such times, are prodigies in folly, and portents of incalculable mischief.

NEW-YORK, October 18.

Arrived, Schooners Nancy, Ogden, Richmond; Republican, Goodman, ditto; sloops Lion, Rice, St. Pierres; Traveller, Wynkoop, St. Vincents.

Arrived since our last.

Schooner Nancy, Ogden, Richmond. Was bound to Philadelphia but put into this port in distress for water and provisions. Oct. 9, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a severe gale of wind from N. W. to N. E. in which the boats and quarter boards were washed away, and the mate (James Lattens of Philadelphia) knocked overboard by the foreboom and drowned.

Sloop Traveller, Wynkoop, St. Vincents. Left there brig Ceres, Manson, of and for Portsmouth, N. H. waiting for a cargo; schooner Curritoman, Pollard, of and for Petersburgh, to sail in 6 days; schooner Betsey, Fulcher, of and for Newburn, N. C. to sail in 20 days; schooner Antelope, Cook, from New-London, with stock sold. October 15, in lat. 31, 33, long. 73, spoke schooner Evelina, Chipman, of Boston, from Bordeaux for Baltimore, out 42 days. Markets bad at St. Vincents.—Two Dutch prize ships, laden with coffee and cocoa, and one Dutch Guineamen, prize to the Hornet sloop of war had been carried in.

Schooner Republican, Goodman, Richmond.

Sloop Lion, Rice, St. Pierres, Martinique.—Left there brig ——, Keith, belonging to New-England; and brig ——, Brown, of Philadelphia. September 28, in lat. 21, long. 76, spoke brig Sally, of Philadelphia, for St. Kitts, out 20 days.

Captain Rice, of the sloop Lion, who arrived here yesterday from St. Pierre's (Martinique) informs us, that on the 20th September a small British squadron appeared off that harbour, and renewed the blockade; that during the preceding two weeks, about forty American vessels had arrived there from St. Thomas, Guadaloupe, and the United States, laden principally with flour, beef and pork; and that at the time captain Rice sailed, there were not less than 12,000 barrels of flour in the town of St. Pierre's, which was selling at nine dollars per barrel.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.

Arrived, brig Eliza Ferguson from St. Thomas. Oct. 13, lat. 31, long 73, spoke brig Fair American, Manning from Guadaloupe for Baltimore, out 8 days.

The brig Ruby, Jenne, of and for Baltimore, and Eliza, Whitehead, of and for Philadelphia, sailed with the Eliza.

On the 14th inst. the pilot of the Eliza, spoke the capt. of a schr. from Charleston, bound to Snow Hill, who informed him the English frigate Boston, capt. Douglass, was dismasted and drove on shore in the late gale of wind on Cape Hatteras.

The following is communicated by capt. Jones, of the Henrietta arrived yesterday from Pinang.

R. T. Farquhar, esq. comman
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from thence 29th, June for
Molucces were given up to the
March by sol. Oliver. Th
Peacock, lost all her officers
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the Monsoon; there were 5 A
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Alexandria Daily A

FRIDAY, Octo

HEALTH-OFF

The Committee of He
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ing at 10 o'clock.

S. SNOWD

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Extract of a letter from Li
Liverpool, Septem

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thereby to prevent the accumu
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in attending the sick.

R. T. Farquhar, esq. commissioner for delivering up the Dutch settlements in India, sailed from thence 29th, June for Malacca. The Moiueces were given up to the Dutch on the 1st March by col. Oliver. The American brig Peacock, lost all her officers and crew, except two men, on the West Coast of Sumatra, and was sold; heard of the loss of a valuable American homeward bound ship in the beginning of the Monsoon; there were 5 American vessels in Calcutta, but could not learn their names.—Touched at the Isle of France and left ship Jansom, of and for N. Y. from Calcutta, had encountered a gale of wind for 27 days, in doubling the Cape of Good Hope, in which she sustained, a great deal of damage; put in there to repair and a number of others.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, October 21.

HEALTH-OFFICE,
October 21.

The Committee of Health report one death, for the 24 hours ending this morning at 10 o'clock.

S. SNOWDEN, *Sec'ry.*

Captain Newbold, of the English drig Fame, arrived at New York in 20 days from Barbadoes, confirms the capture of Berbice, Demarara, and Oronoke by the English. The Emerald frigate had destroyed the expedition fitting out at Bassaterre against Antigua, with the loss of two of her boats. Flour was dolls. 7 50, retail price.

Extract of a letter from London, received at Liverpool, September 1.

"Whatever may be the ultimate designs of the French force collecting in Italy; whether intended for the Morea or Egypt, as it appears by the Hamburgh mail of this morning, that Lord Nelson has taken possession of the City and Port of Messina, and consequently commands the whole Isle and of Sicily, they will in him find obstacles which all their exertions and enterprize, may not be able to surmount.

"A private letter from Hamburgh, dated Aug. 28, says, the distress occasioned by shutting the Elbe, has become so acute, that thirty suicides have occurred in this city in the course of one week.

"A postscript to the above letters, says, "It is just reported that the negociations of Prussia have succeeded so far as to obtain the evacuation of the opposite banks of the Elbe, by the French. The latest news also from Spain, are all in favour of Britain. The British ships of war at the mouth of the Elbe have taken a number of vessels laden with corn."

"A pamphlet lately published at Hamburgh, accusing the Hanoverian ministry of betraying their country to the enemy, has already gone through seven editions.

"His Britannic Majesty's protest against the Hanoverian Convention at Lohlengen is said to have made some impression at Vienna."

Dr. Rush concludes a very valuable letter to Dr. Miller in which he attempts to prove that the yellow fever is not contagious with the following remarks which will deserve the attention of all men.

A belief in the non contagion of the yelow fever, and of its being incommunicable except in one of the five ways that has been mentioned, is calculated to produce the following good effects:

1. It will deliver the states which have seaports, from four fifths of the expences of their present quarantine laws & lazarettos. A very small apparatus in laws and officers would be sufficient to prevent the landing of persons affected by the ship fever in in our cities, & the more dangerous practice of ships pouring streams of pestilential air, from their holds upon the citizens who live near docks and wharves.

2. It will deliver our merchants from the losses incurred by the delays of our ships by long and unnecessary quarantines. It will moreover, tend to procure the immediate admission of our ships into foreign ports, by removing that belief in the contagious nature of the yellow fever which originated in our country, and which has been spread by the public acts of our legislators and boards of health through the globe.

3. It will deliver our citizens from the danger to which they are exposed by spending the time of the quarantine on board of vessels in the neighborhood of the marshes, which form the shores of the rivers or coasts of quarantine roads.

This danger is much increased by idleness, and by the vexation which is excited by sailors and passengers being detained unnecessarily fifteen or twenty days from their business and friends.

4. It will lead us to a speedy removal of all the excretions, and a constant ventilation of the rooms of patients in the yellow fever, and thereby to prevent the accumulation & further putrefaction of these exhalations which may produceit.

5. It is calculated to prevent the desertion of persons in the yellow fever by their friends and families, and to produce caution in them to prevent the excitement of the disease in their own bodies, by means of low diet and gentle physic, proportioned to the impurity of the air, and to the anxiety and fatigue to which they are exposed in attending the sick.

6. It will put an end to the cruel practice of quieting the groundless fears of a whole neighbourhood, by removing the poor who are affected by the fever from their houses, and conveying them, half dead with disease and terror, to a solitary or crowded hospital.

7. By deriving the fever from our own climate and atmosphere, we shall be able to foresee its approach in the increased violence of common diseases, in the morbid state of vegetation, in the course of the winds, in the diseases of certain brute animals, and in the increase of common, or the appearance of uncommon insects.

8. A belief in the non contagion of the yellow fever, and its general prevalence from putrid animal and vegetable matters only, is calculated to lead us to drain or cover marshy grounds, and to remove from our cities all the sources of impure air, whether they exist in holds of ships, in docks, gutters and common sewers, or in privies, gardens yards and cellars, more especially during the existence of the signs of a malignant constitution of the air mentioned under the preceding head.—By these means (I believe the assertion is not too bold a one) the yellow fever might be as effectually annihilated as the small pox will probably soon be by vaccination. A fever, the same in its causes and similar to it in many of its symptoms, that is; the plague, has been extirpated by extraordinary degrees of cleanliness, from the cities of Holland, Great Britain, and several other parts of Europe.

You will perceive from the facts and reasonings contained in this letter, that I have relinquished the opinion published in my account of the yellow fever in the year 1793, 1794 and 1797, respecting its contagious nature. I was misled by Dr. Linning, and several other West India writers, in ascribing a much greater extent to the excreted matters in producing the disease than I have since discovered to be correct. You will perceive, likewise, that I have changed my opinion respecting the manner that the plague is propagated. I once believed, upon the authorities of travellers, physicians, and schools of medicine, that it was a highly contagious disease, generated chiefly by miasma from living but diseased bodies. I am now satisfied that is not the case. It is the offspring, like the yellow fever, of exhalations from putrid vegetable and animal matters; but from the greater number of people who are depressed and debilitated by poverty and famine; and who live in small and filthy huts in the cities of the Ottoman Empire, than in the cities of the United States, I believe it to be more frequently communicated from an intercourse with sick people by the morbid excretions of the body, than the yellow fever is in our country. For my change of opinion, upon this subject, I am indebted to Dr. Caldwell's and Mr. Webster's publications upon Pestilential Diseases, and to the travels of Maritti and Sonnim into Syria and Egypt. I reject, of course, with the contagious quality of the plague, the ideas of its ever being imported into any country so as to become epidemic, by means of a knite case, a piece of cotton, or a bale of silks, with the same decision that I do all the improbable and contradictory reports of an epidemic yellow fever being imported in a sailor's jacket, or in the timbers and sails of a ship that had been washed by the salt water, and fanned by the pure air of the ocean, for several weeks on her passage from the West Indies to the United States.

In our Irish papers we find the following account of Holton the rebel chief. From a gentleman of intelligence just arrived in the Eagle, we learn that many people view this circumstance with an eye of suspicion, and regard Holton as an emissary employed by government as a decoy.

(Philadelphia Paper.)

From the Belfast News Letter—Aug. 30.

"Secrets as are at all times the first movements of treason and rebellion, and however ambiguous be the words and actions of the infatuated individuals who are guilty of these crimes, experience still shews that they cannot escape the notice of a wise and vigilant government, the prompt and decisive measures of which sets treason at defiance, and must ultimately bring destruction on the miscreants who promote it. After the late failure of the attempt which a rebellious faction made in Dublin on the evening of Saturday the 23d of July, and the indignation at such proceedings so generally expressed by the loyal and well disposed in every town and hamlet throughout the country, it is scarcely to be believed that any of their party could yet entertain the most distant hope of ever succeeding in their rebellious pursuits; yet such there are, as is evident from the apprehension, on Saturday last, of a person who acknowledges himself to be a Rebel General.

"In consequence of information previously given, a detachment of the 2d Dragoon Guards and Belfast Cavalry left town on Saturday afternoon, and after a very hard ride; came up with, and apprehended in the town of Warringston, a person of the name of William Ainslie Holton, who had been a night in Belfast, and had left town on Saturday forenoon. In his possession was found an elegant suit of green uniform, splendidly ornamented with gold lace. On each shoulder of the coat was a massy gold epaulet, in the centre of which was the figure of a harp and crown, *reversed*; he had also a pair of green pantaloons, likewise adorned with a profusion of gold lace. The prisoner was brought to town at a late hour on Saturday night; and on Sunday forenoon, after being examined by Brigadier General Campbell, he was sent off to Dublin under a strong escort.

"Previous to the prisoner's leaving the Barracks on Sunday, he chose to dress himself in the uniform above described, and marched from thence to the General's house; he wore, besides, a huge cocked hat, with a small tri-coloured cockade, and a large green feather. He says he is a native of Ireland, and has been several years in the British navy, in the capacity of a *Midshipman*. He is a man of rather low stature, and of a sallow complexion. He has been lately wounded in the left hand, which wound he said he received "*in the attack on Dublin*," on the 23d ult. He affects a perfect indifference respecting his situation, and speaks pretty freely on the subject of his *military employment*. The tailor who made the green uniform, with some others who had countenanced the prisoner, and in whose house he had visited, have been taken into custody. Prisoners are indeed daily brought in from different places, but, so far as our knowledge reaches, nothing has yet transpired, in their examinations, that tends to disturb the general tranquility of the country, or that can excite the least suspicion of the steady and determined loyalty of the North.

On Tuesday, *Holtan*, the *Rebel Gen.* was brought into town under a strong escort. He had on when taken a plain uniform, on the buttons of which were "*Belfast Regiment*" and was armed with a case of pistols double loaded, and a short dirk or dagger. He was ordered to put on the dress found in his possession, which completely fitted him; and in this state was brought into town and exhibited to the public at Major Sirr's Office in the lower Castle yard: he seemed totally unconcerned, and of a resolute appearance He is well known in this city: He served in the yeomanry during the Rebellion of 1798, and was formerly in the East India Company's service.

We learn from the N. Ægis, that a change is meditated in the mode of voting for the appointment of the President and Vice President. It is intended that the suffrages of the electors shall be given distinctly, and not as before indiscriminately for each of those important offices. This subject deserves more consideration than we can at present bestow upon it. By the proposed alteration, the most numerous party in the Commonwealth will in general carry the election for the Chief Magistrate; whereas according to the constitution as it now stands, it is not very improbable that a person might be chosen for that station in whom all parties confided, and who yet might not be so much the favorite of any party as that they would select him for the highest office in the republic. At the next presidential election for instance, the democrats might agree to vote for Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and the federalists, to prevent the re appointment of the former, might make choice of Mr. Madison and some other candidate—The votes of all parties would of course place Mr. Madison in the presidential chair. Those who would make up their minds on the proposed change, should consider fully the following questions:—Are popular favorites always the best or safest magistrates for a free people? Is a decided, avowed party government most suitable for a republic, the object of whose laws is to afford *equal* protection to *all* her citizens, in whatever regards their lives, liberty, property, honor, privileges and immunities? Is a man who, whatever qualities he may possess, is selected chiefly on account of his ardent zeal for *any* party, so likely to exercise his authority and influence impartially for the good of the whole, as one to whom no party is blindly devoted, but yet whom all parties esteem and would entrust? These queries are submitted merely on the abstract question; without relation to the present state of parties in America, or the characters or qualifications of any of her statesmen. *C. Courrier.*

"*Pots and Kettles to mend,*" is now to be the cry all over the union—the democratic tinkers, have got their budgets and bellows on their backs and are setting out to blow up their fires all over the country, and burn holes in the constitution in order to mend them again. It is earnestly hoped that the people of America will be content to let things remain as they are, so long as they serve their purposes well. That the federal constitution as it stands in all its parts has done so, no one who regards truth will deny.—"*I have learnt to be therewith content.*" was the saying of a wise and holy personage—let this be the motto of Americans—let them not be disturbed by those discontented beings, who, as Sancho Panca says, "wish for better bread than is made of wheat;" those political bunglers who, like botching tinkers, make twenty holes for one they stop. *Ibid.*

From the N. E. Repertory.

The real character of Mr. Jefferson is a subject, which interests every citizen of the United States. Our readers will doubtless recollect what serious accusations have, from time to time, been advanced against him; not in the language of invective, as his friends falsely assert, but in that plain, manly and pointed style, which substantiates every charge by a reference to undeniable facts. We solemnly declare that were any satisfactory answers offered by his friends, we should delight to give them publicity, and subscribe to his merits. But from a candid and serious perusal of the most laboured defences yet presented to the public, we find the subject treated evasively; we find rant and empty declamation palmed upon us for sound argument; the most vague suggestions are brought forward to invalidate the evidence of notorious facts.

Willing, however, to leave the decision with an enlightened public, we make the following extract from the National Intelligencer; the official paper printed at Washington. The design of this piece written on a late electioneering occasion, and addressed to the Voters of St. Mary's county, was to meet the objections of Federalists to the present Administration. After nearly a column and a half of turgid eloquence, against their chimerical standing army—in favour of the basest hireling libellers; and incendiary aliens, the writer closes, with these remarks respecting the character of his beloved chief, Mr. Jefferson, which undoubtedly were the most powerful and conclusive the subject afforded.

"I very well know, fellow citizens, that endeavours have been made to impress you with a belief of the dishonest motives of the republican party: and that you have been led to view it in the hideous form of a destructive hydra, ready to taint with its baneful influence the youthful stamina of American liberty. Mr. Jefferson has been decried as an enemy of morality, *censured as the friend of truth*; and represented as an insolent scoffer of the agonizing sufferings of the Prince of Peace. From the election you feared the introduction of anarchy; yet energy still continues; you dreaded the consequences of deism and immorality; yet virtuous excellence subsist, and the benign power of revelation still extends its propitious blessings.—The actions of the man, alone can discover the rectitude of his heart. If fellow citizens you had rather give credence to the malicious invectives of prejudiced persons, than be convinced of their falsehood by daily example, you can never form a just opinion of the merits of the present administration; for it is represented by the friends of the opposition, devoid of integrity, honor or ability; but a single glance upon its measures clearly proves that there is no foundation for such a conclusion. Distrust the man who would insinuate that the government is defective and stands in need of the energy of the late administration to make it compact. By a comparison of the proceedings of each, you cannot be at a loss to know which is better entitled to your approbation—you cannot but perceive that the republicans have the interest of the people, and the honor of the nation in view; and that they have been exerting themselves in a cause *at least equally* meritorious with their competitors."

Impartial inquirer, read the above over and over. How does it justify at once avowed contempt for our constitution? repeated violations of it—the attack upon an essential part of its construction, in rendering the judiciary subservient to the views of the legislature; the discharge of good men from office against the wishes and approbation of the people among whom they officiated, without crimination—the ruinous patronage of the dregs of Europe, in cloathing them with rights and privileges of native Americans—taking to the immediate confidence of the Supreme Magistrate of the nation, men whose infamy is as public as their names. With respect to the facts alledged against the president's character, the eulogist was too near his excellency's residence to deny particulars. He indirectly hints that his character is moral. The good people of New England must know, that were every citizen of Virginia to vouch for Mr. Jefferson's morality, (and there is a large and respectable portion who never will) the evidence could have no weight here, where morality is taken from a very different scale. Habit in that depraved state, justifies what here he would damn reputation to universal contempt. Read once more, the best things this defender of the President could say in his favor and judge.

Valuable Property for Sale.

In pursuance of a Decree of the United States of the District of Columbia, at the last term, held for the county of Alexandria, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 24th inst. on the premises,

Two unimproved Lots,

or parcels of ground subject to a rent of £. 1 3 6: 0 per annum, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Water street, and south side of Franklin street, in the town of Alexandria.

The sale to commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Sam. Craig,
Elisha Janney,
P. G. Marsteller, } Com'rs.

Sept. 3. law

☞ *The sale of the above property is postponed to* Saturday November 26, *at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.*

October 21.

A Miller Wanted.

A man who is qualified to conduct the business of a Merchant Mill, who can come well recommended for his honesty, sobriety, skill in manufacturing flour, and attention to business, may have a birth, and liberal wages by applying to me.

A man with a small family who would keep house and board himself would be preferred, with such a person I would either stipulate for a certain salary, or interest him in the business by giving him a part of the profits. If he had money he wished to employ in that way he might have an opportunity of doing so, and receive in proportion to his Stock.

JAMES DOUGLASS.

Falls Difficult, Sept. 19, 1803. law3w.

I have just received,
and offer for sale on reasonable terms,
TEN BALES
EAST INDIA GOODS,
consisting of

Gunnie Sannahs,	Allibad Emerty,
Seconpore Baftahs,	Mugga Mamoody,
Lungore, do.	Beerboon Gurrahs,
Chittabully do.	Barrapooty,
Brown do.	Bandanna Hhfs.

Benjamin Shreve, jun.
August 1. eo

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
From Messrs. Stokes and Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Mount Pleasant, New York, and for sale at their book store, King street,
A SUPPLY OF
Family & Patent Medicines,
—CONSISTING OF—
Chambaud's Antasthmatic Lozenges; Ague and Fever Drops; Antibilious Pills; Anodyne Essence for Head Achs; Reanimating Solar Tincture; Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water; Atkinson's Essence of Mustard; Scotch Ointment for the Itch; Tooth Ach Drops; Aromatic Lozenges; Essence of the Woods, &c. &c.

—

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of Yellow, Bilious and Putrid Fevers.

Every experienced physician knows what dangerous disorders arise from a redundancy of bile in the habit; however salutary a due secretion of this fluid may be, yet a diffusion of it in the circulation is known, from its putrescent qualities, to bring on sudden and fatal fevers. *The unparalleled success of Dr. Hunter's Antibilious Pills*, in curing, and particularly in preventing this dreadful disease, is universally known in the islands, and has induced the proprietor to appoint agents in all the mercantile towns in the United States, for the accommodation of the public. The Antibilious Pills are therefore, in an especial manner, recommended as a preventative, deserving the notice of all persons going to the West India islands, or any of those places infected with these fevers. Dr. Hunter has every possible reason, that can result from long and extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every fourteen days, during the prevalence of our fall fevers, will prove an infallible preventative, and that, if taken in the early stages of these fevers, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, may be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

In sickly times and places a dose should be taken once a fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, once a week.

Observe that the signatures of Messrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.

—

MATRIMONY.

IT is much to be regretted but indisputably certain, that many persons of both sexes are deterred from entering into the married state, by Secret Infirmities, which delicacy forbids them to disclose; and there are not a few who being already married, are rendered miserable for want of those tender pledges of mutual love, without which happiness in this state is at least very precarious. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that these circumstances are occasioned by general or partial relaxation or weakness in either sex, and it is equally certain that the genuine AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL are the best, if not the only remedy ever discovered for this species of debility. When taken into the stomach, they immediately dissolve and diffuse themselves like a vapor through every pore, producing effects at once delightful, salutary and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties paralysed, these Lozenges are found to give tone to the nerves, exhilarate the animal spirits, invigorate the body, and re-animate the whole man. When aversion to exercise, loss or depravity of appetite, and pallid countenance, indicate approaching consumption, the delicate female will be preserved and restored to health and society by the benign influence of this medicine. When the delusions of imagination, or the force of bad example, have tempted unguarded youth into the dangerous labyrinth of secret sensuality, debilitated his body, and impaired his understanding, these Lozenges will protect him from lingering disease, the infirmities of premature old age, and a wretched dissolution amidst the agonizing reflections of conscious guilt—When the sons and daughters of dissipation have brought on themselves debility, relaxation, imbecility, and a long train of nervous affections, manifested by impaired memory, anxiety, agitation, tremours, langour, paleness, emaciation, indigestion, apathy in men; hysterics, spasms, loss of appetite, irregularity, weakness, abortion, pains in the back, chest, &c. in women; these lozenges will restore health and vigor to the debilitated frame, and cheerfulness and animation to the mind.

Price One Dollar per packet.

Particular directions for their use are sealed up with each, but as the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine, the public are requested to observe that the signature of Messrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. are affixed to each packet, without which mark of authenticity, they are not genuine.

—

Dr. Atkinson's genuine Essence of Mustard.

Rheumatism in every stage, instantly submits to its penetrating powers, which has succeeded in curing the most desperate cases of rheumatism gout, lumbago, sciatica, numbness, palsy and complaints of the stomach, after various medicines have proved ineffectual. It is prepared in pills, and also in a fluid state. The pills are particularly serviceable in flatulencies and indigestion, and by their salutary operation, promote perspiration, and gradually undermine the most obstinate rheumatism; and, at the same time, invigorate the debilitated constitution. The fluid essence is a remarkable active embrocation, necessarily used with the pills, and as generally excites a tingling sensation: it removes the causes of pain, by bringing on a circulation in the parts affected; by this means, frozen limbs, the severest sprains and bruises, old strains and relaxations, are generally cured by a few applications. The genuine is distinguished from counterfeits, by the signature of Thomas Stokes and Co. being affixed to each bottle; without which mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

—

The genuine Scotch Itch Ointment.

The only medicine that cures this disagreeable disease, by one application, so many thousands having experienced its efficacy; it is unnecessary to add any more arguments in its favor, but to caution the public that the name Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

—

Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes; speedily removes inflammations, dimness, itchings, and films; it never fails to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the measles, small-pox, and fever; and is an unparalleled strengthener of a weak sight.

—

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibillious Pills.

An agreeable and certain preventive of the predisposition to inflammatory and malignant fever, which prevails at particular seasons of the year. The rapid and increasing demand from every part of the United States, and the West India islands, is the best evidence of their superior excellence.

—

CHAMBAUD'S
Antasthmatic Lozenges.

A radical cure for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions, difficulty of breathing, &c. &c.

Mr. CHAMBAUD, the sole proprietor of this medicine, has the satisfaction to announce that they have been the means of relieving many persons in a most precarious state of health. In common colds this medicine produces so salutary a perspiration that they generally are eradicated in a few hours. Coughing, being prolonged by that convulsive symptom termed the tickling in the throat, it shortens its duration by promoting sleep and strengthening the constitution. Pulmonary complaints, affecting the breast and lungs; those affected with them experience an almost immediate relief. Asthmas and confined consumptions have repeatedly been eradicated by them. Infants in the hooping-cough, and women during pregnancy, may take them without the least fear of danger, and with the greatest expectation of relief, nor can it be administered at an improper season.

—

Dr. BARDWELL'S
Annodyne Essence, for all kinds of Head Achs.

THE renowned virtues of the Annodyne essence, is now so generally known, that it is no presumption in the Proprietor, to say, that Head Achs, *arising from whatever cause, or however violent, instantly submit to its penetrating powers. This invaluable Annodyne, has frequently succeeded after the best advice, and every other remedy had failed; by its salutary operation, it insensibly promotes circulation and perspiration, and thereby prevents the return of the most obstinate periodical head achs.*

—

SPRING PHYSIC.

DR. HUNTER'e Anti-Billious Pills are unquestionably proved by ample experience to be the most effectual remedy, at the same time the most innocent, pleasant, and convenient medicine for the cure of scurvy, scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, and other disorders originating from a corruptive state of the blood. The remarkable cure of Mr. Elliston, of Albany, who had been twelve years tormented with a most distressing scorbutic complaint, as also that of Thomas Johnson, a labouring man, in the service of Mr. Van Rensselaer, who was afflicted with a most horrid leprosy, must have convinced every one who has read the particulars of these cases, besides which, a variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by persons of character and respectability are open to the examination of every inquirer. These must naturally be supposed to have their due weight, and supercede the necessity of any further comment from the Proprietor, yet, he presumes to assert, that the real merits of this vegetable preparation will, on a fair trial, plead more forcible its own recommendation than any thing which can be said of it.

Where also may be had,

Atkinson's Worm destroying Lozenges.—These Lozenges not only destroy worms where they exist, but effectually prevent their return. Those families who have followed Dr. Atkinson's advice, and used them in the Spring and Fall among their children, as their common physic, have now the happiness to find those children, which appeared sickly and consumptive, in the bloom of health, being entirely delivered from those dreadful vermin.

Sparta, Mount Pleasant,
March 27, 1803.

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years of age, has been very unwell and in a bad state of health for these last two years. We always suspected that she had worms, and had given her several worm medicines, without any good effect, so that we despaired raising her till of late. Hearing of some surprising cures being performed by Atkinson's worm destroying Lozenges, we purchased a packet of them, and administered them according to the directions. The first dose brought away only one worm, and with it a quantity of slimy, offensive matter; the second brought away four monstrous thick worms nearly half a yard in length; and the third dose, a large quantity of a slimy, offensive matter. The vomiting and purging, with which she was frequently troubled have ceased—her appetite has become regular, and has ever since enjoyed a perfect state of health, for which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine.

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DR. BARDWELL'S
Re-animating Solar Tincture, or Pabulum of Life,
Of the cure of Consumption and Asthma, Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels, Convulsions, Cholic and Dissentery.

Cautious in investigation, and attentive enquiry into the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that all the maladies abovementioned, derive their origin from the same cause, indirect debility; or consequent weakness, the analogy of their source, by a natural inference suggested the idea of their removal by the same means; the result was the discovery of the Re-animating Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in thousands of instances, with the most unexampled and astonishing success, has obtained the warmest approbation of characters of the first respectability, both in and out of the profession; the proprietors can confidently recommend, as one of the most certain, efficacious, and pleasant remedies ever discovred by man or offered to the world.

Price 1 dollar, and 1 dollar 50 cents per bottle. The large bottle contains nearly two of the small. Copious Directions for their use are sealed up with each bottle.

—

Dr. Stoughton's Cordial Bitters, faithfully prepared at the original warehouse, London.

This incomparable medicine has stood the test of universal approbation in Europe for near an hundred years, in the cure and prevention of,

Lost of appetite, bad digestion, windy cholic, surfiets, hysteric vapours, faintness and trembling, ague and fever, depressed spirits, foul breath, worms in children, scurvey, obstructions or stoppages, bilious fevers, sick fits, &c. &c.

☞ These Bitters being now generally used in taverns and public places, and universally acknowledged by all who have tried their effects, to be far superior to the compositions formerly imposed in imitation thereof; the proprietor hath reduced the price to those who purchase largely above fifty per cent. Directions will be pasted on the Bottles, and which will be also sealed, in order to detect counterfeits and upstart pretenders, who will all tell you, they make the genuine Stoughton's Bitters; and in order to impose their trash on the public, they sometimes copy a part of the true advertisement and directions.

Specific Drops for Deafness.

FOR many years have these drops been used with amazing success, in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS of HEARING. Those who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this valuable medicine, are earnestly recommened to a trial. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and very often perfected a complete cure.

Copious directions for the use of the Specific Drops for Deafness are sealed up with each bottle. Price one dollar.

June 13. 1aw

JAMES RUSSEL
Has imported in the ship Ann, captain Bradford, from Liverpool,
FALL GOODS,

Amongst which are striped and rose blankets, kerseys, half thicks and plains, doubled milled Devonshire kerseys, coarse and fine broad cloths, flushings, plain and striped coatings, baizes and flannels, wildbores and bombazetts, which he is now opening, and offers for sale, by the piece or retail, at his store in Fairfax street. He is in daily expectation of

German, E. India, Russia,

and other GOODS, to complete his assortment.

Oct. 11. 1tM F.

WILLIAM RAMSAY
HAS OPENED
A Grocery Store in Prince street,
Next door to Dr. Dick's,
Where he intends keeping a general assortment of genuine articles in that line, and now offers for sale on moderate terms,

LONDON particular Madeira,
Port in casks and bottles,
Colmenar and Malaga } WINES,

Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in cases of 2 dozen each,
White Wine Vinegar,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Do. Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,
Sugar House Molasses,

Fresh Teas of the latest Importation.
Imperial,
Chulan,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong,
Pouchong Souchong,
Padra Souchong,
Peco Souchong,
Bohea

Green Coffee,
Durham and Dixon's Mustard,
Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs,
Nantz and Bourdeaux Sallad Oil,
Catchup, brandied Fruits and English Pickles,
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,
Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Do. best Smoaking Tobacco,
Martin's best Spanish Segars,
Basket Salt for table use,
Georgia Cotton,
Martinique Noyeau,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,
Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, the dwelling HOUSE above said store. It is now in good repair, and well calculated to accommodate a genteel family. Apply as above.

June 27. d

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

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THE subscribers have received, per the sch'r Leboo, and offer for sale on reasonable terms,

5 hhds.
19 tierces,
79 bls. } *First quality Guadaloupe Sugar.*

They have also on hand,
20 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
12 do. do. St. Kitts Rum,
Whiskey in tierces and bls.
And a parcel of St. Martins Salt.

J. and T. Vowell.

August 26. d

The Sale
of the property advertised on the 18th of August last by us, in pursuance of the decree of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, at the last June term of the said court, and in pursuance of the last will and testament of Lewis Hipkins, deceased, to take place on this day at the house of Francis Daniel, at the Little Falls of the Potomac, is unavoidably postponed until Saturday the 12th day of November next, at which place and on which day, if fair, if not the next fair day, will positively be sold by us, at public auction, to the highest bidder for ready money,

The following Property, viz.

One undivided third part of 207 acres of Land, in the said district, near the said Little Falls, upon which are Merchant Mills, with three pair of French burr mill stones, and every necessary and convenient machinery for manufacturing flour to the best advantage; also a brewery and distillery, miller's house, a brewer and distiller's house and sundry other improvements. This property will be shewn to any person who may incline to purchase it, by the said Francis Daniel, at any time before the sale.

A tract of Land in Fairfax county, about three miles from the said Little Falls, containing 207 acres, upon which is a dwelling house, in which Mrs. Susan Wren lives, and sundry other improvements; about two thirds of this land are cleared, and the remainder in wood; it is good farming land. Mr. William Waters, who lives near it, will shew this land to any person or persons who may incline to purchase it, at any time previous to the sale.

Mrs. Susan Wren, who was the widow of the said Lewis Hipkins, has a right of dower in the aforesaid property. ☞ The sale will commence at twelve o'clock.

Philip R. Fendall,
Robert Young,
William Waters, } *Ex'tors.*

Sept. 29. d

LECTURES.

—

IN a science so various and complicated as the present system of the LAW, nothing which tends to facilitate the progress of the student can be deemed useless. It is with this view that the subscriber proposes to deliver, the ensuing winter, (and if suitable encouragement offers, annually)

A course of Lectures,
On Education, Belles Letters, Composition, History and Law.

The subscriber means to divide the same into two distinct courses. The object of this division is, that such young gentlemen who are designed to fill stations in active life, distinct from those of the learned professions, may resort to that course of lectures which will be delivered without a relation to the LAW, which will be the sole foundation of the other.

If the plan should meet with success, the subscriber contemplates furnishing, next winter, a handsome library, for the use of such gentlemen as feel desirous of patronising the undertaking.

The municipal laws of each state will then be provided—That students at law from any part of the United States will find it their interest to repair to the metropolis to pursue their studies; where they will have the advantage of attending the congressional debates.

The facility of access which the houses of congress offer, is a circumstance peculiarly advantageous to the student, and the youthful pleader, not only from the light which is thrown in the course of debate on controverted questions of law; not only to be derived from witnessing the eager contests, the vigorous attacks, the wary methods of defence, exhibited by men of the most conspicuous talents, rivals alike in abilities and interest; but especially from this consideration, that the speakers are, in general, exempted by the nature of their functions, from those defects to which pleaders are peculiarly exposed.

The LECTURES will commence the first week in December next, and continue until twelve distinct Lectures in each course shall have been delivered.

The terms may be known by application personally, or by letters post-paid to

ROBERT WARE PEACOCK.
Attorney at Law.

City of Washington, Oct. 7. m&th t1D.

The Subscriber
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened his Store again in Union street, where he has for sale,

All kinds of GROCERIES,
Rhode Island Cheese and Potatoes,
Onions, Corn Meal, together with
Fresh Fruits and Nuts, viz.
Oranges, lemons, limes, tammarinds, raisins, figs, prunes, English walnuts, almonds, and shell barks.

Philadelphia Bottled Cyder
of the first quality, excellent fat mackarel by the barrel, and first quality chewing tobacco.

Abel Willis.

Sept. 28. d

☞ *Notice.*

DURING my absence from this place, *Joseph Gilpin* is empowered to transact my business.

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

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S. SNOWDEN.